

Local authorities will no doubt have much trouble with this very question, involving as it does the expense of maintenance of the leper. Suppose an immigrant to a town in India after a few years residence develops leprosy, what town, state or province is responsible for his maintenance? It resolves itself into a question as to where he caught the disease, and until the period of incubation is settled, it is impossible to say. Until it is settled, any law enacted must be purely arbitrary; but it involves the question of maintenance; and through our want of knowledge of the period of incubation, towns, states or provinces may have to support lepers in segregation who have caught leprosy elsewhere.

By a subsequent table it will be seen that some lepers have lived in Hongkong 24 years before developing the disease. Can the period of incubation be of that length of time? Is it possible that a man may have leprosy in him for a quarter of a century before it shows itself in the present state of our knowledge no one can positively say yes or no; and any answer given can only be a pure assertion.

Suppose we entertain the belief that it is not possible, in other words, that the period of incubation is shorter than 24 years, then the place of his infection is Hongkong, and the question of his maintenance crops up; not only so, but larger questions of the possibility of contagion and heredity immediately suggest themselves. If it is contagious, how is it contagious, and to what extent? If it is hereditary, are there any means of knowing if the child of leper parents is diseased or not? These points will be discussed later on.

The theory of the contagious nature of leprosy is very peculiar.

No people—and the Chinese particularly—but dread leprosy and avoid contact with it, or expel them from their homes. If then leprosy is so dreaded at what period is leprosy contagious? It must be surely in the incubation stage, because after development the leper is at once avoided and becomes an outcast, and the possibility of broadcast infection is remote. The other explanation, that leprosy is hereditary, implies that it may be dormant for 70 years—the age of the oldest patient I met with in whom leprosy appeared. All one needs to say to this, that it was lucky the man did not develop it before. I do not believe in the heredity of leprosy.

THE ENDEMIC NATURE OF LEPROSY.

Leprosy has never been, and is never likely to become, epidemic. Of all the diseases of the human body, that is perhaps the most peculiar and most fortunate. Even in districts where it is endemic, as it is in every district in China, it never assumes an epidemic form, but remains as its presence by slow development. This peculiarity admits of thought.

As I proceed with the details of the disease, it will be observed how leprosy seems to stick to a house; how it is "domestically endemic" or "domestically sporadic"; how surely it affects the members of a family dwelling together, but how slow it is in spreading from house to house.

In Demara, as related to me, the house theory of infection is believed in. An unfortunate case tended to confirm the theory: the fact that the General commanding the troops, his wife and children died of leprosy. In another country two cases of leprosy in the same family were related from New Brunswick, Canada. The disease was carried from one house to another by inoculation, but in the houses affected it attacked all the inmates, the surrounding district being free from the disease.

From every part of the British dominions the same account comes, how leprosy runs through a household. Now, after interviewing between 50 and 60 Chinese, I have never met with one who admitted that there was any family taint. The most of them had never seen a leper in only two cases out of 53 could I elicit the fact that they have ever known leprosy in the same village. New as this is wholly contrary to all our previous knowledge of leprosy, I have no hesitation in throwing it aside as false. The Chinese have so many ceremonial and religious rites in connection with the "bones of their ancestors," that I can easily believe that for them to say that their dead parents had leprosy would not be "honouring their father and mother." This is the only explanation I can offer of such a flagrant contradiction to the clinical history of leprosy, as met with in China, compared with that obtained from all other countries.

It is interesting in connection with this subject to read the account of leprosy in the Bible, more particularly as affecting the "house infection theory." In the 13th Chapter of Leviticus, commencing at the 33rd verse, the words are as follows:—

"It seemeth to me there is as it were a plague in the house; then the priest shall command that they empty the house, before the priest go into it to see the plague, that all that is in the house be not made unclean; and afterward the priest shall go in to see the house. And he shall look on the plague, and behold, if the plague be in the house with hollow strokes, greenish, or reddish, which in sight are lower than the wall, then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days. And the priest shall come again the seventh day, and shall look; and behold if the plague be spread in the walls of the house, then the priest shall command that they take away the stones which are in the plague, and they shall cast them in an unclean place without the city; and he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place. And they shall take other stones, and put them in the place of those stones; and he shall take other mortar, and shall plaster the house. And if the plague come again, and break out in the house, after that he hath taken away the stones, and after he hath scraped the house, and after it is plastered, then the priest shall come and look, and behold, if the plague be spread in the house, it is a fruiting leprosy in the house; it is unclean. And he shall break down the house, the stones of it, and the timber thereof, and all the mortar of the house, and he shall carry them forth out of the city into an unclean place. Moreover, he that goeth into the house all the while that it is shut up shall be unclean until the even. And he that lieth in the house, shall wash his clothes. And if the priest shall come in and look upon it, and behold the plague hath not spread in the house after the house was plastered; then the priest shall pronounce the house clean because the plague is healed."

It is plain then that amongst the beliefs of Moses, one was, that leprosy was to be "seen" on the walls of the house, something like a fungus we may presume. This may be of course an incorrect observation, of the priests in the Mosaic times, but they were astute observers, and their hygienic notes cannot be thrown aside with a sneer. Curious it is that the same belief should have cast up, no doubt from observation also, in a country so far removed in time and space as the South American Continent. When once the idea gets possession of one's mind it is difficult to get rid of it. The disease is slow in progress, neither epidemic nor endemic to the soil, capable of developing in new countries, and the method of spread is doubtful.

A "house infection" is a form not confined to leprosy, other diseases attacking both the human family and some of the lower animals show evidence of such. One of the best examples of infection by the house, in a disease not previously known to be so spread, comes from Germany. "A certain prison at Amberg had for a long series of years been constantly the theatre of pneumonia. After an exhaustive process of exclusion, Emmerich, of Munich, examined the material filling up the interval between the floor of one room and the ceiling of the room below it. This material, by culture experiments, showed the presence of Friedländer's micrococcus." Friedländer had established the fact of the presence of a special micrococcus in the blood of patients suffering from pneumonia, and here the micrococcus was found by Emmerich in the walls of the prison where the disease was rife. The idea of infection from a bacillus or micrococcus in the house-wall bears therefore a historical observation of great potency, and the account given of Friedländer's micrococcus affords an example of infection parallel to that claimed for leprosy.

In further confirmation of the infection by the "house theory" we have a parallel in Mangel among dogs. Should Mangel break out in a kennel, it is well known how difficult it is to eradicate. The kennel may be left empty and cleaned, still may the dogs develop the disease when re-kennelled. The kennel walls may be scraped, whitewashed and disinfected, but still may the disease re-appear. And the only way to get rid of it is to deal with the house, as commended for leprosy in the 45th verse of Leviticus as given above: "And he shall break down the house, the stones of it, and the timber thereof, and all the mortar of the house, and he shall carry them forth out of the city into an unclean place."

It is objected to my bringing up the case of leprosy as mentioned in the Bible. A high authority in Biblical matters states that he believes he is right when he regards the details given in the Bible as "merely a ceremonial." That no one was the man who visited the house pronounced to be a leper.

Against this, I would argue that leprosy being slow to develop, its stage of incubation is usually years, and for the priest to say that a man, immediately he became a leper because he visited the house would be contrary to the nature of the disease, most of the disease. The priest, however, went as near as it was possible, he pronounced the person unclean, and caused him to take steps to prevent his either catching the disease himself or spreading it to others. Why doubt the practical good of the law, as clear a law as any ever given by Moses?

Mosaic hygienic laws have stood the test of time, and are now being submitted to the keen search of science, but no law has yet been found, and to stamp a law with the mere epithet of a ceremonial, and therefore more or less ridiculous to the minds of many, does not seem fair to the father of Hygiene.

"And he shall break down the house, the stones of it, and the timber thereof, and all the mortar of the house, and he shall carry them forth out of the city into an unclean place." This is surely something more than a ceremonial. The man shall pull his house down for a mere idea is scarcely to be regarded as the act of a sane man or the command of a just law-giver.

"Passing from the subject of the 'house infection' I would do so with the advice that the leprosy be looked for in 'the walls of the house with hollow strokes, greenish, or reddish, which in sight are lower than the wall.'"

Here it may be met to give the result of enquiries concerning leprosy as collected from the native doctors.

HOW THE CHINESE REGARD LEPROSY.

A table of questions submitted to two Chinese Doctors of the Tung Wa (Native) Hospital. The answers were obtained for me by the kindness of the Assistant Registrar General, the Hon. N. G. Mitchell Jones.

I. What is the Chinese name for Leprosy?—*Ma Fung*.

II. Do you recognise different varieties; if so, what names are assigned to them?—There are eight mild, curable varieties (of the nature of Ringworm), viz: 1. Hung Wan, red patches (Local Macular). 2. Hak Wan, black patches. 3. Hung Tun, red rings. 4. Tun, white rings. 5. Taz Wan, darker than No. 1. 6. Lau Tai, contraction of sinews of feet. 7. Tung Chi, contraction of sinews of fingers. 8. Kai Chu Tung (Tetter).

III. Is leprosy considered contagious, infectious, and hereditary?—Both contagious and infectious, also hereditary, disappearing in four generations.

In the answer to question III put to the Chinese doctors, one is reminded of the words of the second commandment: "And visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." The nature of such an inheritance has been much discussed and variously stated. Many consider syphilis is meant, but in the Bible, whereas the description of leprosy exactly tallies—the 13th chapter of Leviticus; and this observation of the Chinese of the appearance in the fourth generation is interesting in connection with the wording of the commandment.

IV. Do the Chinese "public" recognise leprosy as a contagious disease?—Yes! and as infectious also.

V. Are they afraid of people who have the disease living with them?—Yes! they would not permit a leper, even if the son of a rich parent, to remain in their neighbourhood.

VI. Do cases of leprosy arise in Hongkong?—Possibly. The majority of cases are, however, introduced from China.

VII. From what district on the mainland do most lepers come?—No district suffers more than another.

VIII. What do the Chinese consider leprosy to arise from?—An excess of moisture in the blood.

IX. Is leprosy considered curable?—No. X. How do you treat leprosy?—Efforts are made to drive the leprosy matter to one part of the body, so as to save the rest.

XI. When the doctors at the Tung Wa meet with a case, what do they do with it?—Refuse to receive it.

XII. Do many cases of leprosy present themselves at the Tung Wa?—Very few.

XIII. Do you take any steps to send the person back to the mainland?—No.

XIV. Is there any provision in Hongkong for dealing with leprosy?—Lepers are sent to Canton to be placed in the leper village there.

XV. What would you propose as the best method of dealing with leprosy in Hongkong?—Send them to the leper village in Canton, to which the authorities can, and do, compel all lepers to go.

XVI. Is it considered advisable for the Government of Hongkong to deal with the question of segregation?—A leper home in Hongkong would probably lead to an influx of lepers.

XVII. Does the Government of China provide officially for the segregation of lepers?—Every district in China has its leper home, the inmates of which receive an allowance from the Government, and have land to till.

The perusal of the replies from the Chinese doctors does not contribute much, if anything, to the literature of the subject.

The replies to Question II, giving the mild, curable varieties to leprosy, are entirely in accordance with the accounts in the Bible: Leviticus XVIII. The diseases dealt with, are various forms of ringworm (Tinea) and white spots.

* Quoted from "The Prevention of Disease in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries," by Andrew Duncan, Surgeon-General, London, 1887.

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Hongkong, 18th November, 1889.

[1212]

skin (leucoderma) so common in China; or are merely stages of true leprosy.

True leprosy, it is very evident, is readily recognised in China.

The reply to Question III, states that the Chinese believe the disease to be contagious. I have not observed to be quite correct in practice. Out-patients do not shun the leper in the out-patient room with the rigidly one would expect. The Chinese students at the Hospital ward attend not the nurse seem afraid of leprosy. So that I expect that the popular belief in China is as it is elsewhere, but that in practice the dreaded "leper-touch" is a myth.

The whole practical bearing may be summed up in the belief, "it is better to give leprosy a wide berth for fear of contagion."

The reply to Question VII, is significant of the nature of leprosy. No epidemic or even prevalence seems to exist; groups of cases are for the most part sporadic. The extent of local ravage seems to be that families are sporadically attacked. In European accounts of leprosy we hear of "waves" of the disease, but that at any time it was regarded as epidemic is not recorded.

The reply to Question VIII, shows the antiquarian nature of Chinese scientific investigations and pathology, "an excess of moisture in the phlegm." One cannot help pitying the poor Chinaman, journeying through life, as a healer of bodies, with his conscience hourly pricking him at his unstable knowledge of disease. The Chinese doctor is like a man calling himself an engineer, who has seen only the outside of an engine; the Chinaman sees only the outside of a man, and has not seen and therefore cannot know and administer to the complicated machine he is dealing with.

According to the reply a, the Chinese propose to do and deal very summarily with the lepers presenting themselves for treatment at the Tung Wah Hospital—they send them to the leper Hospital at Canton. By whose authority and by what means is not stated; but of this later on.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF LEPROSY MET WITH IN HONGKONG

In confirmation of the general spread of leprosy over South-East China, and of the peculiar nature of leprosy maintaining itself by a few seemingly sporadic cases in scattered villages, the following table is interesting.

The following are the districts or towns, of which the lepers visiting the Alice Memorial Hospital are natives. Of the 125 cases mentioned the following list shows the native place:—

NATIVE PLACE.	Number of Cases.	NATIVE PLACE.	Number of Cases.
Tung Koon.....	14	Kowloon (native city).....	2
Sun On.....	9	Tsang Shing.....	2
Nam Hol.....	9	Fu Yung.....	1
Hoi Fung.....	9	Cheung Luk.....	1
Pun Li.....	9	Penang.....	1
Kwai Sui.....	7	Canton City.....	1
Wei Chow.....	6	Tam Sui (Canton Province).....	1
Sun Ooi.....	5	Lok Wan.....	1
Hoi Ping.....	5	Hung Shan.....	1
Ka Ying Chow.....	4	Fukien.....	1
Kwai Chai.....	4	Ten Ping.....	1
Tung Yung.....	3	Kowloon (British).....	1
Tung Yung.....	3	Sun Fat.....	1
Sam Sui.....	3	Sun Wan.....	1
Chin Chow.....	3	Fu Chow.....	1
Sun Hing.....	2	Pok Lok.....	1
Wei Hoi.....	2	Sze Wan.....	1
Tung Ling.....	2	Hongkong.....	1
Tung Yau.....	2		
Swatow.....	2		

In all districts contributed to furnish 125 cases. This gives little more than 3 on an average to each, and shows a widespread area affected, supporting the belief of the scattered prevalence of the disease throughout the length and breadth of South-East China. At the same time, it confirms the belief that nowhere is the disease epidemic.

(To be continued.)

LATE TELEGRAMS

LONDON, October 19th. The National League of Tipperary having been suppressed by the Irish Secretary Mr. Balfour, the Nationalist leaders intend to supply the deficiency by supporting the Tipperary Tenants Defence League, which was formed recently.

The attempts made to secure a complete jury for the trial of the persons accused of the murder of Dr. Cronin have so far been unsuccessful. Nine persons have been arrested as being supposed to be implicated in the murder.

The approaching sailing-match between Bulwer and Matsson is creating little interest. Betting is even.

October 14th. A ten p.m. has been made to bribe the jury in the Cronin murder case. Rigorous enquiries are being made into the matter.

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LONDON, October 29th. It is rumored at Constantinople that the Czar has accepted an invitation of the Sultan to visit him in the Spring.

Twelve prisoners indicted at Maryborough on the charge of murdering Inspector Martin have pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and nine of manslaughter. Father Macfadden, who pleaded guilty of obstructing the police, has been released on giving bail to come up for judgment if called upon to do so. Sentence on the others has been deferred.

The Marquis of Dufferin starts for Rome on Saturday to resume his duties.

ATHENS, October 30th. The Emperor of Germany paid a visit to the British Mediterranean Squadron to-day, and lunched with Admiral Hoskins on board the flagship *Dreadnought*, and most cordially toasted the British Navy.

LONDON, October 30th. The London County Council is about to issue stock to the extent of one million sterling, bearing interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. The Council has been awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery with the Chin field force in May last.

One of the prisoners found guilty at Maryborough in the Gweedore case has been sentenced to ten years, two to seven years, and one to five years penal servitude; ten others have been sentenced to terms varying from two to six months' imprisonment.

ATHENS, October 31st. Emperor William has sailed for Constantinople, escorted by the German squadron.

BERLIN, October 31st. The Committee of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition have recalled Dr. Peters.—[Footnote.—Ed.]

ISMAILIA, October 31st. The Prince of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, arrived here to-day in the Royal Yacht *Oriente*. The Prince of Wales is accompanied by Prince George, who is on his way to Cairo, stopping en route to inspect the battle field at Tel-el-Kher. Prince Albert Victor embarks here in the *Oceanic* for India as soon as the vessel comes up from Port Said.

VIENNA, October 31st. Count Kalnoky starts for Berlin to-night on a visit to Prince Bismarck.

LONDON, October 31st. Mr. Michael Davitt concluded his speech before the Parnell Commission to-day, by asking the judges to declare the *Times* had failed to prove its case. Sir Henry James has begun his reply on behalf of the *Times*.

Major-General Sir George Hunt is dead. Amongst those present at the dinner given last night by the London Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Metropole to Lord Dufferin, were Sir James Fergusson, Sir John Grist, Sir Grant Duff, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Charles Berghard, Sir John Pender, and the leading merchants of London. Lord Dufferin, in replying to a speech in which his health was proposed, dwelt upon the benefits England had derived from her Indian commerce, which, he said, it was possible to extend by increasing railways in India, in which under private enterprise should assist Government. His lordship said it was absolutely necessary that we should assist in the development of Cashmere.

November 1st. Mr. Verdon's cricket team has sailed for India.

FOOCHOW.

16th November, 1889. A slight shock of earthquake was felt on Sunday last about midnight, the vibration lasting about two seconds. We were unable to ascertain the direction. The shock was distinctly felt at Mr. Lloyd's house.

In our issue of the 26th ultimo, we mentioned the promotion of His Excellency Kue from the post of Provincial Judge to that of Treasurer, and now we learn that orders by wire came a few days ago, promoting him to the same post in the Shan-shi province. It is rumored that the Viceroy intends to oppose Kue's removal from this post on account of his being not only a suitable official but also much liked by the people. With reference to what was said in our last issue about the re-appearance of gambling tables at the back of the Ningpo Joss-house, we notice that gaming is also in full swing on the road leading to the brick-tea factory. We think the Foreign Consulate should lose no time in representing the matter to the City officials, so that the evil complained of may at once be put a stop to. As our native servants are ever prone to indulge in this worst form of vice, and as they are not over-particular in the principles of *sumu* and *tsun* the consequences of allowing gambling to go on in the public thoroughfares in broad daylight will soon become apparent to many an anxious household.

The title saying that misfortune never comes singly has been again exemplified in a most forcible manner. The natives, who are on their last legs owing to their unquenchable losses in *tsun*, have had another misfortune heaped upon them. On Tuesday last at midnight a fire broke out in the vicinity of the "long bridge," which, assisted by the strong northerly wind then blowing, assumed such proportions as to be from the onset beyond any possible control.

From the Foreign Settlement a huge dark column of smoke of unusual proportions was visible and the sky was lighted up with a most vivid fire. The fire spread with such rapidity that whole blocks of buildings were enveloped in flames in a very short time. Tongues of fire were seen licking tenements so far off as to lead one to suppose that they were safe from falling a prey to the devouring element. About 4 o'clock in the morning the fire was at its height and the whole suburb was then one mass of flames. At 5 o'clock it was still smouldering, and the picture of desolation presented to view by the fire was indeed heart-rending, and led one to form an idea of the fate of the Cities of the Plain after being visited by the rain of sulphur and brimstone. According to a reliable report the conflagration was attended with severe casualties; no less than fifty lives, including children and women, having met with an untimely end. It is said that the unfortunate people took refuge in a "joss-house," which they considered safe owing to its strong fire wall, but when the roof of the temple caught fire they found no exit of escape, as the houses surrounding the temple were all ablaze and the ruin block.

In the narrow thoroughfares, their end was indeed a horrible one, but had they used a little discrimination they would have seen from the outset that their fate was sealed from the moment that they allowed themselves to be beguiled by the fire god. The

It is understood that the Government intends to hand over Swatland to the Transvaal.

ST. PETERSBURGH, October 22nd. The projected visit of Emperor William to Constantinople is the subject of much comment here, where it is generally believed that any attempt to attach Turkey to the Triple Alliance will end in failure.

VIENNA, October 22nd. The Archduke John has petitioned the Emperor Francis Joseph for permission to resign his rank and titles, as he is desirous of retiring into private life.

TEHRAN, October 23rd. The Imperial Bank of Persia commenced business here to-day.

Captain Wisman received reliable news that Emin, Stanley, and Cassell, together with Sir Engleham, will reach Mnywera at the end of November. Captain Wisman, with his force, has routed the rebels who were invading Usamora; the rebels lost forty killed.

BOMBAY, October 24th. The Mengoon Prince has effected his escape from Pondicherry. He fled by the French steamer *Thyre* on the 13th instant, and is on his way to Saigon, although under surveillance of the French Police and British Consular Agents.

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A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1889. [1431]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

IN succession to HAJEE HAMED HAJEE ESSACK, I have commenced business as MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT in Hongkong, Canton, and China and Mr. ABDULLA KADERDENA is duly authorised to sign my Firm.
MAHOMED HAJEE ESSACK ELLIAS.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1889. [1430]

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OF THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Six and three-quarter Millions Sterling, and are increasing yearly. A marked preference continues to be shown for STANDARD POLICIES, and every year since 1865, New Assurances for upwards of £1,000,000 have been placed on the books—a result continued uninterruptedly for so long a period by no other British Office.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
810—1] Agents, Hongkong.

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, 5th November, 1889. [1382]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £5,000,000
INVESTED FUNDS upwards of £2,000,000
ANNUAL NET INCOME £1,200,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

STOLTERFOHT & HIRST,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1364]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877

IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY IN

LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [112]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, } \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
LEE SING, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq.,
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.
Head Office, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [109]

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [109]

Intimations.

LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$10 per Share, on the 4,000 Shares numbered 1001/5000 is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on the 26th November, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th November to 26th November, both days inclusive.

LABUK PLANTING Co., LD.
TURNER & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1889. [1341]

GYMKHANA.

WITH the kind permission of the Members of the Jockey Club it is proposed to hold a GYMKHANA MEETING on the Racecourse, on SATURDAY, the 23rd November, 1889, should sufficient entries be obtained. By the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel VERNON CHATER and Officers the Band and Pipes 1st A. and S. Highlanders will play.

EVENTS.

1.—2.30 P.M.—The "Hivem" and "Hold'em" Jokers; Half Mile Handicap for all China Ponies. Entrance \$3. First \$25; Second \$10; Third \$5.

2.—3 P.M.—Pick-a-Back Race.—For Army, Navy, and European Police. One man mounted on another's back, the latter to be blindfolded. Distance 50 yards. First \$3; Second \$3. Post entries and free.

3.—3.15 P.M.—Polo Ball Race.—To hit a ball round a post and back through a goal. (Post to be passed on the left). Entrance \$2. Prize, a whip.

4.—3.30 P.M.—Ladies' Nomination Distance Handicap.—Four furlongs. Owners up, but in the case of two ponies running belonging to the same owner, the rider of one of the ponies is to be nominated to the committee, when the entries close. Welter owners (over 15 stone) allowed substitute jockeys for themselves. Entrance \$2. Prizes, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, to go to the Nominators.

5.—4 P.M.—The "Mokum Fi" Stakes open to the Army, Navy and European Police. Two men to carry another in a chair 100 yards. Prize 1st \$9; 2nd \$3. Chairs will be provided. Post entries and free.

6.—4.30 P.M.—Cigar Race.—To ride 200 yards, diamond, receive a box of matches and a cigar from a lady, mount, and home. About 250 yards. Competitor to be nominated by a lady. Entrance \$2. Prize, a Bauble. The winner must have a lighted cigar.

CONDITIONS.

1.—All ponies to be bona fide the property of Members of the Polo Club except that hirelings and jobbed ponies may run in (3) and (6) and, if regularly ridden at polo, in (4).

2.—All riders are to be members of the Polo Club.

3.—Colors not required, but it is requested that a colored scarf may be worn.

4.—Three to start for each event or no prize.

5.—Entries to close on MONDAY, the 17th November, 1889, to Major FLETCHER, R.A., College Gardens.

6.—The Committee reserve the right of making a rateable deduction from the prizes should sufficient money not be forthcoming. This does not apply to Nos. (2) and (5).

W. FLETCHER,
Major R.A.,
Polo Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1889. [1418]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PAKI CUP.

SEVEN SHOTS at 200 yards. Position—Standing. Seven shots at 300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Fourth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 23rd day of November, at 3.00 P.M. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents Entrance Fee, not later than 5 P.M. next FRIDAY, the 22nd day of November.

Members who wish to take part in the forthcoming Rifle Contest with Singapore and Shanghai, must shoot 14 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, in order that a selection may be made of part of the Team to represent Hongkong.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [85]

LAMAG PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of this Company, will be held at the Office of the General Managers, on TUESDAY, the 26th November, 1889, at Noon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1889. [1412]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

GENTLEMEN desirous of playing in the Match, SCOTLAND v. THE WORLD proposed for 26th, 27th, and 28th December next, will kindly sign their names on the Notice lying in the Hongkong Club and the Cricket Pavilion.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1889. [1424]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the Undersigned,

CHYLONG, still carry on the Old Established Business of DEALER IN SWEETMEATS,

SOY, AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON PRESERVES,

under the Style or Firm of CHYLONG, at Honam, Canton, only,

and that I have no connection with any other Firm or Company at Hongkong, Canton, or elsewhere trading as "THE CHYLONG" or otherwise.

Notice is also given to the Public that I have no Agency or Shop whatever in Hongkong and that no Goods sold there as the CHYLONG Brand are genuine unless the following label is found on the boxes, viz:

CHYLONG
DEALER IN SWEETMEATS,
SOY, AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON PRESERVES.
No. 34, OLD CHINA STREET,
and on all Cans my Seal "CHYLONG CANTON" with a ROOSTER will be found on the Corks.

(Notice is also given that I have no connection with the MAN LOONG SHOP of Canton, and that they have no authority to deal in Goods Manufactured by my Firm, and any Goods sold by them bearing the CHYLONG Brand are not Manufactured by my Shop at Canton.)

CHYLONG,
Honam, Canton.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1236]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Chingwo.	Liverpool	November 20th	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Lingfield.	London	November 21st	Russell & Co.
Yangtze.	Marseilles	November 22nd	Messageries Maritimes
Glenorchy.	London	November 22nd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Wingsang.	Calcutta.	November 23rd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
City of Peking.	San Francisco	November 25th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Daidanus.	Liverpool	November 25th	Butterfield & Swire.
Cassandra.	Hamburg	November 25th	Siemssen & Co.
Thames.	London	November 26th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Fort Augusta.	Vancouver	November 28th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Veneta.	Bombay.	December 1st	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Agamemnon	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
London	Opacok	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	About Nov. 30th.
London and Hamburg	Glamorganshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Nov. 19th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Melbourne	Messageries Maritimes	Nov. 27th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	Nov. 24th, at 10 a.m.
Havre & Hamburg, &c.	Daphne	Siemssen & Co.	Nov. 25th, at 10 a.m.
New York	Claymore	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Nov. 24th.
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Dec. 10th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Belgie	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Nov. 23rd, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Parisis	Butterfield & Swire.	Nov. 22nd, daylight.
Port Darwin, &c. via S. Kan	Taiyuan	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Nov. 19th.
Yokohama, via Nag. &c.	Nisam	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Nov. 22nd.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Chingwo	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	November 27th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Yangtze	Messageries Maritimes	About Nov. 22nd.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Daidanus	Butterfield & Swire.	November 27th.
Manila, via Amoy	Zafiro	Russell & Co.	Nov. 23rd, at 4 p.m.
Coast Ports	Namoa	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Nov. 22nd, daylight.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Fiddler's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

W. FLETCHER,
Major R.A.,
Polo Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1889. [1418]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PAKI CUP.

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Standing. Seven shots at 300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

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A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [85]

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Hongkong, 12th October, 1889. [1412]

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Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1889. [1424]

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CHYLONG,
Honam, Canton.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1236]

P. C. FULLERT,

LICENSED INLAND SEA PILOT.

NAGASAKI.

Will meet ships off

IWOSIMA OR ROKUREN.

Telephone address—

FULLERT, Nagasaki.

FULLERT, Kobe.

19th November, 1889. [1413]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA

DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1889. [24]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-WAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour (Tiffin Car at 12.45).
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 8.45, 9, 10.30, 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M.; 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [105]

LOST.

THE Undersigned 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the undersigned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

Certificate in name of Scrip No. Nos. of Shares.
3465/6, 4645/52

50 Shares, L. Mendel, B. 2071 21341/55, 51602/712.

10 Shares, W. D. Spence, B. 2099 3280/3289, 53909/23, 57349/45.

25 " Do. B. 2134 57349/45, 57349/45.

15 Shares, W. H. Gaskell, B.